

SEVENTY-THIRD ANNUAL REPORT
OF
THE TRUSTEES
OF THE
MASSACHUSETTS
SCHOOL FOR THE FEEBLE-MINDED
AT WALTHAM
FOR THE
YEAR ENDING NOVEMBER 30, 1920



BOSTON
WRIGHT & POTTER PRINTING CO., STATE PRINTERS
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1921



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SUPERVISOR OF ADMINISTRATION.

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OFFICERS OF THE MASSACHUSETTS SCHOOL FOR THE FEEBLE-MINDED.

Trustees.

FRANK G. WHEATLEY, M.D., <i>President</i> ,	.	.	.	NORTH ABINGTON.
CHARLES FRANCIS ADAMS,	.	.	.	CONCORD.
FRANCIS J. BARNES, M.D.,	.	.	.	CAMBRIDGE.
THOMAS N. CARVER,	.	.	.	CAMBRIDGE.
FRANCIS H. DEWEY,	.	.	.	WORCESTER.
EDWARD W. EMERSON, M.D.,	.	.	.	CONCORD.
FREDERICK H. NASH,	.	.	.	WESTON.
FRANK H. STEWART,	.	.	.	NEWTON.
HELEN C. TAYLOR,	.	.	.	NEWTON.
CHARLES E. WARE, <i>Secretary</i> ,	.	.	.	FITCHBURG.
ROGER S. WARNER,	.	.	.	BOSTON.
PAUL R. WITHINGTON, M.D.,	.	.	.	MILTON.

Resident Officers.

WALTER E. FERNALD, M.D.,	.	.	<i>Superintendent.</i>
C. STANLEY RAYMOND, M.D.,	.	.	<i>Assistant Superintendent.</i>
ANNA M. WALLACE, M.D.,	.	.	<i>Senior Assistant Physician.</i>
EDITH E. WOODILL, M.D.,	.	.	<i>Senior Assistant Physician.</i>
L. MAUDE WARREN, M.D.,	.	.	<i>Senior Assistant Physician.</i>
ESTHER S. B. WOODWARD, M.D.,	.	.	<i>Senior Assistant Physician.</i>
MARY T. MULDOON, M.D.,	.	.	<i>Assistant Physician.</i>
JOHN F. DONNELL,	.	.	<i>Steward.</i>
EMILY E. GUILD,	.	.	<i>Chief Clerk and Treasurer.</i>
AUGUSTA DAMRELL,	.	.	<i>Matron.</i>
MARY F. MORAN,	.	.	<i>Principal Teacher.</i>
RUTH BARKER,	.	.	<i>Director of Physical Training.</i>
MARGARET GORMAN,	.	.	<i>Music Teacher.</i>
MABEL A. MATTHEWS,	.	.	<i>Social Worker.</i>
ELIZABETH KNIGHT,	.	.	<i>Dietitian.</i>
FRED I. GULLON,	.	.	<i>Head Farmer, Templeton Colony.</i>
AGNES M. GULLON,	.	.	<i>Head Matron, Templeton Colony.</i>

MEMBERS OF THE CORPORATION.

Charles Francis Adams, Concord.	Frederick Goddard May, Boston.
Mrs. Esther M. Andrews, Brookline.	E. P. Miller, M.D., Fitchburg.
Dr. F. W. Anthony, Haverhill.	Mrs. Emily M. Morison, Boston.
Francis J. Barnes, M.D., Cambridge.	Edwin Mulready, Rockland.
Miss Mary Bartol, Lancaster.	Mrs. Elizabeth D. Nash, Greenfield.
John L. Bates, Boston.	Frederick H. Nash, Weston.
Charles P. Bowditch, Jamaica Plain.	Gilman Osgood, M.D., Rockland.
Walter P. Bowers, M.D., Clinton.	Mrs. Mabel Osgood, Rockland.
Miss Ida Bryant, Boston.	Rev. Charles E. Park, Boston.
Hermon C. Bumpus, Providence, R. I.	Herbert Parker, Lancaster.
Philip Cabot, Boston.	Mrs. Anna May Peabody, Boston.
Thomas N. Carver, Cambridge.	Frederick W. Peabody, Boston.
Theodore Chamberlain, M.D., Concord.	Francis W. Peabody, M.D., Cambridge.
Walter Channing, M.D., Brookline.	Mrs. Elizabeth B. Perkins, Boston.
Eliot C. Clarke, Boston.	Mrs. Laura E. Richards, Gardiner, Me.
Mrs. Elizabeth E. Coolidge, Boston.	Richard M. Saltonstall, Boston.
Owen Copp, M.D., Philadelphia.	Charles S. Sargent, Brookline.
Elbridge G. Cutler, M.D., Boston.	Rev. M. J. Scanlon, Boston.
Mrs. Alice T. Damrell, Boston.	Mrs. Ruth G. Sessions, Northampton.
Francis H. Dewey, Worcester.	Fred'k C. Shattuck, M.D., Boston.
J. E. Donovan, Greenfield.	George B. Shattuck, M.D., Boston.
Rev. C. R. Eliot, Boston.	Benj. F. Spinney, Lynn.
Edw. W. Emerson, M.D., Concord.	Henry R. Stedman, M.D., Brookline.
William Endicott, Jr., Boston.	Frank H. Stewart, Newton.
Walter E. Fernald, M.D., Waltham.	Mrs. Helen G. Swan, Brookline.
Frederick P. Fish, Brookline.	Mrs. Annie P. Vinton, Boston.
J. Henry Fletcher, Belmont.	Gilman Waite, Baldwinville.
Felix E. Gatineau, Southbridge.	Charles E. Ware, Fitchburg.
Charles S. Hamlin, Boston.	Mrs. Harriet P. Ware, Fitchburg.
Mrs. Huybertie Pruyn Hamlin, Boston.	Miss Mary Lee Ware, Boston.
Augustus Hemenway, Boston.	Joseph B. Warner, Boston.
Mrs. Helen P. Hoar, Concord.	Roger S. Warner, Boston.
Miss Abby P. Hosmer, Concord.	C. Minot Weld, Boston.
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Miss Lucia L. Jaquith, Worcester.	Mrs. Nellie J. Wheatley, N. Abington.
Mrs. Margaret C. Loring, Brookline.	Paul R. Withington, M.D., Boston.
Alexander W. Longfellow, Boston.	Mrs. Edith Prescott Wolcott, Boston.
John Lowell, Boston.	Henry A. Wood, M.D., Waltham.
Andrew Marshall, Tewksbury.	Miss Caroline Yale, Northampton.

The Commonwealth of Massachusetts

TRUSTEES' REPORT.

MASSACHUSETTS SCHOOL FOR THE FEEBLE-MINDED,
WAVERLEY, Dec. 1, 1920.

*To the Corporation, His Excellency the Governor, the Legislature and the
Department of Mental Diseases.*

The trustees have the honor to present their annual report for the year ending Nov. 30, 1920.

We have now 1,801 inmates, of whom 1,501 are at Waverley and 300 at Templeton. The exact number present, however, on the thirtieth day of November, deducting those absent from the school on a visit home or for other reasons, was 1,624, of whom 1,342 were at Waverley and 282 at Templeton. For the details of the different classes, admissions, discharges and deaths, we refer you to the superintendent's report, submitted herewith.

Early in the year the much vexed question of obtaining a steward was settled by the selection of John Donnell, at that time foreman at the Templeton Colony. The colony is in such good condition and life is moving so smoothly there that it was felt he could be spared. In February he came to Waverley, and his presence immediately lifted a heavy load of detail, which had been borne all too long, from the shoulders of the superintendent. The great advantage in the choice of Mr. Donnell was his intimate familiarity with the working of the institution both at Waverley and at the colony. The wisdom of the move has been proved to the trustees in the relief from the strain borne for so long by the superintendent and his staff.

In his place we have been most fortunate in obtaining for the farm colony Mr. Fred I. Gullon, who is an excellent farmer and whose wise management of the boys, as well as his efficient handling of the land, again proves that no mistake was made in bringing Mr. Donnell to Waverley as steward.

During the year 31 epileptic patients have been transferred to the Monson State Hospital, 13 insane patients to the various

State hospitals for the insane, and 1 tubercular case to Westfield Sanatorium.

Many cases manifestly unfit for inmates of this school have been weeded out; criminals have been withdrawn or sent elsewhere by the courts.

A large number of runaways have been discharged.

Our system of keeping watch on those cases at home on trial or for visits is working well; but should some of them, as sometimes happens, fail to come back, permanent supervision at home would seem to be the solution. Should such supervision, with careful reports at fixed periods, be inaugurated, it would be a long step in advance in the care and control of the feeble-minded.

It is a matter of common knowledge that institutions cannot be provided to care for all the feeble-minded in the Commonwealth, so that if this plan of home supervision should be adopted, it would be of the greatest value. It should be undertaken and carried out under the provisions of a carefully drawn statute. It may be said that it is no part of the duty of the trustees of the Massachusetts School for the Feeble-minded to suggest to the Commonwealth what plan she should adopt to extend her care and control of her feeble-minded children. On the other hand, does she not look to them for constructive suggestions when they seem to them wise? The last half of the superintendent's report of last year deals with this matter at length, and we would urge upon the Legislature the wisdom of such legislation as is there recommended.

A new era in the examination of feeble-minded children has come in through the X-ray examination of the brain, so an X-ray apparatus has been installed, and we are obtaining the benefits from its use that the field of surgery has so long enjoyed. The deductions which can be drawn from the research work of the psychologist, social service worker, and other experts in their several departments will be of value to the State. The statistics that are being compiled, with the conclusions to be drawn from them, may be helpful in the treatment of the mentally defective outside the walls of an institution.

Our greatest work to-day seems to be to familiarize the public with the facts which this school has obtained regarding the feeble-minded.

Through the oversight of patients in their homes or places of employment we are pointing the way to the ultimate control of the large body of feeble-minded for whom there is no room in the public institutions. Many of these can be better cared for in this way. More and more of our citizens will understand their limitations, and will thus learn how to employ them to the best advantage.

During part of the year we were still short of nurses and attendants. We again repeat what we said a year ago, that it is hard to appreciate and we cannot overstate the loyal, devoted and continuous work of the organization, handicapped as it has been.

Considerable work has been done on the upkeep of the institution, as is set forth in the superintendent's report. We cannot help taking satisfaction in what is accomplished by our inmates, not alone for its intrinsic value, but for its value to the individuals themselves. Anything that tends to improve their capacity as human beings is a distinct advantage to them. Much of the product of the manual training building is product that skilled workmen and workwomen would be proud of. All such work tends to make our charges happier and more self-respecting.

The trustees have asked for special appropriations for next year, as follows:—

House for farmer,	\$4,000
House for chief engineer,	5,000
House for steward,	5,000
House for assistant physician,	5,000

- CHARLES FRANCIS ADAMS.
- FRANCIS J. BARNES.
- HERMON C. BUMPUS.
- THOMAS N. CARVER.
- FRANCIS H. DEWEY.
- EDWARD W. EMERSON.
- FREDERICK H. NASH.
- FRANK H. STEWART.
- HELEN C. TAYLOR.
- CHARLES E. WARE.
- ROGER S. WARNER.
- FRANK G. WHEATLEY.

SUPERINTENDENT'S REPORT.

To the Trustees of the Massachusetts School for the Feeble-minded.

I hereby submit the following report for the year ending Nov. 30, 1920: —

	Males.	Females.	Totals.
Number enrolled Nov. 30, 1919,	1,171	687	1,858
Number actually present Nov. 30, 1919,	946	634	1,580
Admissions during the year,	145	70	215
School cases,	59	24	83
Custodial cases,	86	46	132
Whole number enrolled during year,	1,316	757	2,073
Discharged during year,	185	65	250
Deaths during year,	13	9	22
Number enrolled Nov. 30, 1920,	1,118	683	1,801
Number actually present Nov. 30, 1920,	971	653	1,624
State patients,	956	643	1,599
Private patients,	15	10	25
Daily average number of patients actually present, .	944+	626+	1,570+
Number actually present Nov. 30, 1920,	971	653	1,624
At school,	689	653	1,342
At colony,	282	—	282
Applications during year,	—	—	534

Admissions. — There were 215 admissions. Of this number, 30 were morons, 59 were imbeciles, 52 were idiots, and 74 have not yet been tested. There were 55 males and 33 females over fourteen years of age; 1 woman was pregnant when admitted, and 1 had venereal disease; 6 women had borne illegitimate children, and of these women 1 had 4 children, 1 had 3 children, 2 had 2 children, and 2 had 1 child each; 3 were married; 10 were insane rather than feeble-minded; 8 were of the Mongolian type of defect; 6 were cases of spastic paralysis; 4 were microcephalic; 4 were epileptic; 3 were

deaf mutes; 2 had suffered from infantile paralysis; 1 was blind; 1 was a cretin; 1 was hydrocephalic; 6 were admitted from other institutions; 13 were readmissions; 3 were admitted to Wrentham school on commitment to this school; 21 were admitted for observation and diagnosis, and 13 of these were diagnosed as feeble-minded, 3 were not feeble-minded, 2 were not feeble-minded but were delinquent, 2 were not feeble-minded but were psychotic, and 1 was not feeble-minded but was syphilitic.

Applications. — The school has beds for 1,528 patients. At the close of the year 1,624 patients were actually present, or 94 patients more than we had beds for. Of these, all but 6 were females, and the majority are in the wards for the idiotic and imbecile class.

There were 534 applications for admission during the year. Of these, 108 were by personal application, 295 by letter, and 131 by telephone. There is no question but that there is great need for further provision for caring for these defective children, many of whom have utterly exhausted the patience and endurance of the other members of the family, and are very unpleasant members of the community in which they live.

Discharges. — Of the 250 discharges, 142 were taken home by their friends and not returned; 33 males ran away and had been absent more than two years; 31 epileptics were transferred to the Monson State Hospital; 13 were committed to State hospitals for the insane; 6 were sentenced to correctional institutions while at home on visits; 3 were admitted to Wrentham school on commitment to this school; 3 were taken out of the State; 2 were transferred to Wrentham school; 1 was discharged and is working at the school; 1 was committed to a hospital for insane while on visit; 1 male criminal was surrendered to the court; 10 observation cases were discharged as not suitable pupils for this school.

Health. — The general health of the patients and employees has been unusually good. In February there were 11 cases of influenza, with 1 death. In March Miss Bessie Lord, a teacher, died of influenza and lobar pneumonia. In May there were 5 cases of influenza, with 1 death. There were 6 cases of clinical diphtheria scattered through the year, with no deaths. There

were also 7 cases of positive diphtheritic culture with no clinical symptoms. There was 1 case of scarlet fever.

Dentistry. — Dr. Alfred Richburg and his corps of senior dental students, with ten dental chairs and a complete dental equipment, hold a clinic every forenoon during the school year. The X-ray outfit is a valuable addition to our resources in this department. The teeth of every child are thoroughly looked after one or more times each year, with emergency work done whenever needed. This care undoubtedly has much to do with the good health of the patients.

Deaths. — There were 24 deaths during the year, or a ratio of about 15 to 1,000, which is almost exactly the ratio for the entire State. With so many feeble children, a much larger rate would be expected.

The causes of death were as follows: 6 from pulmonary tuberculosis, 2 each from epilepsy, gastroenteritis, influenza, broncho-pneumonia, lobar pneumonia, and 1 each from acute bronchitis, cerebral hemorrhage, œdema of glottis, endocarditis, ileocolitis and nephritis. One died at home from influenza, and 1 was accidentally killed while at home on a visit.

Farm Products. — The total value of the farm products at Waverley and Templeton was \$90,976.86. The items are as follows: —

Milk (298,857 quarts), valued at	\$29,885 72
Eggs (651 $\frac{1}{3}$ dozens), valued at	422 20
Asparagus (7 $\frac{1}{6}$ boxes), valued at	43 00
Beans, string (680 bushels), valued at	1,020 00
Beans, dry (253 $\frac{1}{4}$ bushels), valued at	1,392 88
Beans, shell (495 $\frac{1}{4}$ bushels), valued at	495 25
Beets (911 $\frac{3}{4}$ bushels), valued at	1,367 63
Beet greens (300 bushels), valued at	135 00
Cabbage (2,140 hundredweight), valued at	1,819 03
Carrots (1,714 $\frac{1}{2}$ bushels), valued at	2,400 30
Chard, Swiss (1,291 bushels), valued at	580 95
Corn, sweet (3,000 bushels), valued at	2,700 00
Cucumbers (558 $\frac{1}{2}$ boxes), valued at	1,117 00
Dandelions (85 $\frac{1}{8}$ bushels), valued at	85 13
Kale (234 $\frac{1}{2}$ bushels), valued at	93 80
Kohl-rabi (174 $\frac{1}{2}$ bushels), valued at	87 25
Lettuce (667 $\frac{1}{4}$ boxes), valued at	166 81
Onions (594 $\frac{7}{8}$ bushels), valued at	446 16

Oyster plant (2 bushels), valued at	\$2 00
Parsley ($4\frac{1}{2}$ bushels), valued at	1 49
Peas, green (31 bushels), valued at	77 50
Pumpkins (60.23 hundredweight), valued at	90 35
Radishes (85 bushels), valued at	63 75
Rhubarb (14,362 pounds), valued at	287 24
Squash, summer (243.86 barrels), valued at	487 72
Squash, winter (770.29 hundredweight), valued at	2,310 89
Tomatoes (1,309 bushels), valued at	1,309 00
Turnips ($1,909\frac{1}{8}$ bushels), valued at	1,909 13
Potatoes ($4,909\frac{1}{4}$ bushels), valued at	6,703 53
Apples, firsts (931.8 barrels), valued at	4,426 05
Apples, seconds (12.2 barrels), valued at	42 70
Apples, crab (51.3 barrels), valued at	230 85
Cherries (136 quarts), valued at	27 20
Currants (27 quarts), valued at	4 05
Peaches (6 bushels), valued at	6 00
Pears (205 bushels), valued at	205 00
Plums (2 bushels), valued at	3 00
Quinces (1 bushel), valued at	1 75
Cider (1,900 gallons), valued at	950 00
Blackberries (150 quarts), valued at	45 00
Blueberries (1,011 quarts), valued at	252 75
Raspberries (1,110 quarts), valued at	277 50
Strawberries (126 quarts), valued at	31 50
Beef (25,393 pounds), valued at	4,316 81
Chicken ($32\frac{1}{2}$ pounds), valued at	16 25
Fowl ($114\frac{1}{2}$ pounds), valued at	50 38
Liver (398 pounds), valued at	39 80
Pork (10,150 pounds), valued at	2,233 00
Veal (222 pounds), valued at	55 50
Ensilage (345 tons), valued at	2,242 50
Green feed (144 tons), valued at	936 00
Hay ($177\frac{3}{4}$ tons), valued at	3,910 50
Hides (1,849 pounds), valued at	316 77
Ice (280 tons), valued at	1,540 00
Manure, cow (406 cords), valued at	2,436 00
Manure, hen (25 barrels), valued at	31 25
Manure, horse and ox ($194\frac{3}{4}$ cords), valued at	584 25
Oats (15 tons), valued at	180 00
Rowen (2 tons), valued at	40 00
Stumps (2 cords), valued at	20 00
Tallow (250 pounds), valued at	17 50
Vegetable tops (19 tons), valued at	123 50
Wood (595 cords), valued at	5,950 00
Bull sold (1), valued at	31 50

Calves sold (40), valued at	\$542 90
Cows sold (19), valued at	948 39
Heifer sold (1), valued at	28 00
Oxen sold (2), valued at	98 40
Steers sold (2), valued at	103 60
	<hr/>
	\$90,976 86

Testing of Milch Cows. — The tuberculin test was applied to all the neat stock at Waverley and Templeton. At the colony only 8 reacted positively, but at Waverley all but 4 of the herd of 80 splendid high-grade Holsteins gave a positive reaction. The Board of Animal Industry advised thorough measures, and the entire herd at Waverley was killed. It is worth noting that only a few cows showed real tubercular disease after being killed. The cow barn was thoroughly disinfected, and a new herd of tested cows has been purchased. The Department of Mental Diseases has directed that regular tests be made and all reactors promptly eliminated.

Canning Plant at Waverley. — The following articles were prepared in the canning plant at Waverley: —

Canned Goods.

1,273 gallons apples.	4,343 quarts corn.
790 gallons apples, crab.	186 gallons pears.
2,525 gallons beans, string.	1,808 gallons squash.
1,001 gallons beans, shell.	695 gallons tomatoes.
222 quarts beans, shell.	1,192 quarts tomatoes.
1,391 gallons carrots.	

Jelly, etc.

192 quarts apple juice.	103 pints apple jelly.
29 quarts spiced jelly.	32 quarts apple butter.
47 quarts apple jelly.	

Pickled and Salted.

20 barrels Swiss chard.	15 barrels tomato pickle, sliced.
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Templeton Farm Colony. — The Templeton Farm Colony of the school has had a shortage of employees throughout the year, involving long hours and extra care on the part of the faithful officers and employees; but the standards of care have

been maintained, the boys have been well and happy, and much work has been accomplished. Mr. and Mrs. Fred Gullon have followed closely in the footsteps of Mr. and Mrs. Donnell in the general oversight of all the activities of the colony.

Shortage of Employees. — Until within a few months it was difficult to secure suitable employees, making it hard to properly care for the children and to do the work. Great credit should be given to the faithful employees who remained in service and often did double duty.

Current Expenditures. — The current expenditures for the year amounted to \$550,865.10 (or \$552,492.10, including an annual special appropriation of \$1,627 for sewage disposal), or \$6.76 per capita per week. We estimated on an average number of 1,591 patients, but the actual average number present for the year was 1,570.64.

Repairs. — For several years past these reports have noted the bad upkeep of the physical plant of the school, caused by war conditions. The buildings and equipment are now in good general condition. The heating and power plant is now thirty-two years old and is worn out and should be replaced by new equipment. It would be poor economy to patch up at great cost the present antiquated plant, which is already inadequate. We are now extremely liable to have a breakdown in the middle of winter, depriving our patients of heat, light, laundry, hot water and cooking facilities. Such an occurrence would be a real calamity, with most serious consequences to our helpless patients. As it will take from one to two years to build and connect a new heating plant, a beginning should be made in the near future.

Special Appropriations. — The last Legislature granted only one special appropriation, — \$5,000 for a much-needed assembly hall at the Templeton Colony. As the work on this building was to be done largely by the boys, and as we have had almost no attendants to direct the labor of the boys, we were not able to build this building this year. We hope to do so in 1921.

The following special appropriations, which were asked for and not granted last year, are still urgently needed: —

At Waverley.

Vegetable cellar,

\$10,000

The list and value of the farm products for this and other years show the need of suitable provision for proper storage of fruits and vegetables, to prevent the waste which now results from having no suitable storage. The cost will be saved in a very short time.

Shed (of concrete) for farm tools and vehicles,

2,000

No thrifty farmer would think of leaving his expensive tools exposed to the weather as we have been compelled to do for want of proper housing for the purpose.

House for physician,

5,000

House for head farmer,

4,000

House for steward,

5,000

There are no living quarters for these officers, and no efficient officers of these grades can be employed until we are able to house them properly. These requests have been made in previous years only to be postponed. The duties of these officers must now be performed by the superintendent and other officers until housing needs are supplied.

House for chief engineer,

5,000

We urgently need a house for the chief engineer. This officer has great responsibilities, and should live on the grounds and be accessible day and night.

At Templeton Colony.

Electric light and power line and lighting equipment,

\$13,140

The houses at the colony are of wooden construction and are lighted by kerosene lamps. This condition is now especially difficult and dangerous on account of the scarcity of employees.

Shed (of concrete) for tools and equipment,

4,000

Here, too, expensive tools and equipment are inadequately cared for because of lack of proper sheds for storage. The sheds can be built largely by the work of the boys.

It should be remembered that this school has never been supplied with certain buildings needed by a well-equipped institution.

The school plant at Waltham, including the land and thirty buildings, cost \$861,500, a cost per patient of \$658, based on the actual number present.

The land and four sets of farm buildings at Templeton cost \$120,200, a cost per patient of \$481.

The combined institution at Waltham and Templeton cost \$981,700, with an average per capita cost of \$612.

Certain additions to the buildings and equipment are necessary if this institution is to compare with other State institutions in the service it is able to give the patients committed to its care, and when these are provided it will still leave the cost of construction per patient of this institution much less than that of most institutions.

In addition to the wants enumerated above, the buildings most needed are —

A new laundry.

Cold storage and storehouse for supplies.

Two small hospitals for tuberculosis.

Building for laboratory, library and lecture room.

Coal Trestle. — The last Legislature authorized the taking of land for a right of way for a side track from the Clematis Brook Station of the Boston & Maine Railroad to the school property for the transportation of coal and other bulky supplies. The State has taken title to this land, and the grading for the side track is well under way, and it should be ready for use next year if the additional appropriation needed is provided by the Legislature. The use of this track will save at least \$8,000 annually, the present cost of carting the coal from the railroad to the school.

Treasurer and Steward. — During the present year Miss Emily Guild was appointed as treasurer and chief clerk; and Mr. John Donnell, long time in charge of the Templeton Farm Colony, was appointed steward. Both officers have already shown great efficiency in their new work.

Schools. — The schools and training classes seem to be on an efficient basis. The fact that practically all of the male morons who have no innate propensities for evil, who have finished our course of training in the schools, the workshops and on the farm, are returning to their homes at the age of eighteen or thereabouts, if they have good homes, and are nearly all doing well in every way, gives the impression that the training at the school is practical and useful. Each year we feel more strongly that with a male moron the crucial period is from fourteen to seventeen or eighteen years, when he either forms habits of obedience and self-control or gives himself up to self-indulgence and anti-social conduct. If he can be safely led through this critical period, and made to feel that he has a place in the world, he is likely to become a useful and law-abiding citizen.

We know full well that we cannot change the innate intellectual capacity of a defective individual. We know that each defective seems to have very definite intellectual limitations, but that he also has very definite possibilities, and our task is to develop these to the fullest possible extent, to keep him sweet-tempered, to give him self-respect, and to make him useful.

We formerly kept our brighter boys and girls in the school-room classes until they were twenty-one or twenty-two years of age. We discovered that these boys and girls seldom amounted to much after this long schooling. About fifteen years ago we decided to graduate all from the school classes at the age of seventeen at the most, as accurate individual school records showed that it was very seldom that any real scholastic improvement was reached after the age of sixteen. The training after these children pass the above school age is now largely vocational. We believe that to this change in our school program is largely due the rather remarkable success of some of the boys who have left the school.

The psychologists now tell us that the native intelligence of the feeble-minded, or, indeed, of any person, does not increase after the age of sixteen years on the average, and that further development means the acquisition of knowledge by the use of the definitely fixed standard of intelligence.

Moving Pictures. — A splendid moving-picture outfit has provided a much appreciated entertainment for the patients every week. This outfit is housed in a new fireproof "movie house" outside of and communicating with the assembly hall.

A moving-picture machine has also been provided for the boys at Templeton Colony.

X-ray Machine. — A good X-ray outfit, with dark room for developing, cabinets for demonstration, etc., has been installed. This supplies a long-felt want in surgical diagnosis, dental work, and in the diagnostic study of brain conditions.

Photograph Room. — The new photographic equipment, with developing and printing room, makes it possible to photograph each patient in the school and in the out-patient clinic.

Clinical Laboratory. — We now have a well-equipped laboratory for ordinary clinical work.

Autopsy Room. — Adjoining the laboratory is a new well-equipped and well-lighted room for autopsies.

Equipment for Oculist. — We have also added a complete set of eye-testing apparatus, which is located in a commodious room devoted to the use of the oculist. The oculist makes regular visits on alternate weeks, and the majority of the patients now needing treatment or glasses have already been attended to, greatly adding to their comfort.

New Rooms for Out-patient Clinic. — By converting the veranda of the office building into three small rooms, we now have a suite of five connecting rooms available for the examination of the patients coming to the out-patient clinic. The patient is passed directly from one examiner to another, from room to room. In this way the history taking, physical and clinical examination, school examination, psychological testing, etc., is rapidly performed in convenient sequence. As 16 or more new patients sometimes appear in one day, this convenience is a great help.

Out-patient Clinics. — At the out-patient clinic at Waverley and the school clinics at Fall River, New Bedford, Worcester and Revere, 904 different patients were considered for diagnosis, prognosis and advice as to care and treatment, and 561 of these were given a thorough mental and physical examination. Advice was given 343 patients by letter or telephone. The 561 patients examined were diagnosed and classified as follows: —

I. Those found to be feeble-minded: —

1. Feeble-minded, needing institutional care,	147
2. Feeble-minded, referred to private schools,	3
3. Feeble-minded, advised home care for the present,	73
4. Feeble-minded, needing immediate medical or surgical treatment,	9
5. Feeble-minded and epileptic, referred to hospitals for epileptics,	14
6. Feeble-minded and insane, referred to hospitals for the insane,	1
7. Feeble-minded and delinquent, to be treated on basis of delinquency,	10
8. Feeble-minded, endocrine,	43
9. Feeble-minded, possible added psychosis,	9
10. Feeble-minded, advised leaving school and going to work,	10
11. Feeble-minded, referred to special class,	82

II. Those found to be not feeble-minded:—

1. Normally minded, generally needing new school or home adjustment,	28
2. Normally minded, but delinquent,	6
3. Normally minded, needing immediate medical or surgical treatment,	4
4. Not feeble-minded, endocrine,	3
5. Not feeble-minded, possible psychosis,	6
6. Not feeble-minded, continue in the grades,	56
	— 103

III. Diagnosis deferred:—

1. Admitted for observation,	21
2. To be observed at home,	36
	— 57

After-care and Social Service.—The social service department has become an important part of the work of the school. We have learned that many feeble-minded persons of the moron grade, especially those who have been trained at the school or in special school classes, can live happily and harmlessly at home if they come back to the school at regular intervals to report and for advice and guidance. There are now 177 persons still enrolled as patients, but living at home. Miss Matthews, the social worker, is in touch with the majority of these cases. Sixty-two boys and 21 girls are on the “on trial” list, agreeing to return at regular intervals. On some visiting Sundays a dozen or more of these boys report, all neatly dressed, proudly telling of their jobs and their wages, showing their bank books, etc. Their pathetic craving for “respectability” is an important foundation for successful life in the community. Fourteen boys are attending night school.

All requests for vacations and discharges are referred to the social worker, who investigates home and neighborhood conditions. There were 415 patients allowed to go for vacation during the past summer, and practically all have returned. The relatives sign an agreement to return the boy or girl at a specified time.

The social worker enlists the sympathy and moral support of the clergy, social agencies, court and school officers in the different cities and towns, and they materially aid in the supervision of “on trial” and other patients on visit.

Some of the occupations followed by these “on trial” boys

and former patients are as follows: stockkeeper in factory, with six men under him; skilled mechanic in factory; rigger, riveter, painter, garage mechanic, machinist's helper, shipper, teamster, truck driver, night watchman, photographer, leather worker, hod carrier, elevator operator, printer, shop helper, farm help, mechanic's helper, etc. A surprisingly large number are doing skilled mechanical work.

Ninety-three "on trial", and former patients are receiving regular wages at the following rates: 9 at \$10 per week; 24 at \$15; 24 at \$20; 19 at \$25; 9 at \$30; 2 at \$35; 2 at \$40; 2 at \$45; 1 at \$50. This makes a yearly total of over \$102,000.

There is no doubt as to the feeble-mindedness of any of the above group. It seems that a well-trained defective, with no bad personality traits, who is properly advised and helped, makes a useful citizen.

Hitherto we have allowed the female patients to go out only in exceptional cases where home conditions are very favorable. The fact that nearly all of these cases so released have done well has encouraged us to believe that it is only fair that a larger number of well-behaved girls who have been here for a long time should be given a trial.

If the Legislature had enacted the long asked for law providing for extra-institutional supervision of the feeble-minded, similar to the Minnesota law of 1917, at least 100 female patients now present could be returned to their homes. Such a law would involve no hardship, would save the State \$30,000 or more annually, and would give liberty to many people who otherwise will be supported indefinitely by the State.

The Examination of Retarded Children for Special School Classes. — The State Department of Mental Diseases and the State Department of Education are perfecting plans for the organization of out-patient clinics all over the State for the diagnosis of pupils who are three or more years retarded mentally, for assignment to the special classes now required all over the State, in accordance with the provisions of chapter 277, General Acts of 1919. The State has been divided into districts, each to be served by a psychiatrist from a different State institution. The pupils in the following cities and towns are to be examined by a traveling clinic from this school: Fall River, Lawrence, Lowell, Lynn, New Bedford, Revere, Waltham,

Watertown and Worcester. We have provided for a traveling clinic, consisting of a psychiatrist, a psychologist and a social worker, who will visit these cities and towns in turn and make the required examinations of the designated pupils.

One or more physicians from each of the 13 State institutions for mental diseases were delegated for this special work, and spent the week of November 29 to December 4 at the school in all-day conferences, dealing with methods of recognition and diagnosis of feeble-minded and backward children, in order to secure uniformity of method in diagnosis and records. The work of the conference consisted in lectures, demonstration of groups of typical cases of the various degrees of mental defect, and the examination of many individual cases by each of the physicians.

The Relation of Diseases of the Ductless Glands to Mental Defect. — The results of modern research and study of diseases and defects of the ductless glands seem to have a practical bearing upon the subject of feeble-mindedness. The now well-recognized symptoms of endocrine disturbance, especially as shown by certain abnormalities of growth and physical development, are certainly much more often seen in the feeble-minded than with normal people. It is possible that defects of these glands may often be the direct cause of mental defect. It has long been known that sporadic cretinism, one variety of mental defect, is caused by anomalies of the thyroid gland, and that remarkable, often almost miraculous, improvement in the mental and physical condition of the cretin results from the internal administration of the thyroid gland of various domestic animals. It is not impossible that similar improvement may result in cases of feeble-mindedness, caused by defect or disease of other ductless glands, from the administration of the proper glandular extracts, or of other suitable treatment, especially if the treatment is begun at an early age.

Of the cases thoroughly examined in our out-patient clinic this year, nearly 10 per cent seemed to present definite evidence of disease of the endocrine system. Some of these cases are now being treated with the proper glandular extracts, with apparent benefit in some cases. The whole subject is of intense interest, and is being thoroughly studied by the medical staff.

Dr. Walter G. Timme of New York, an authority in diseases of the endocrine system, has taken much interest in this phase of our work, and has taken the trouble to visit the school on several occasions to make thorough examinations of many cases and to advise the proper treatment. It may be safely said that this opens up an interesting field in a hitherto discouraging problem.

The Harvard Summer School for Teachers of Special Classes for Defective Children. — In July the Harvard Summer School for Teachers of Special Classes for Defective Children held its sessions at the school for two weeks, and was attended by twenty-five teachers. The apparent success of this school seems to point a feasible way of providing this much-needed instruction for such teachers in this State. The opening of many special classes in this State and elsewhere has resulted in the creating of a great demand for specially trained teachers. The experience and methods and equipment of this school can properly be utilized for this purpose.

Lectures and Clinics for Students. — No exact record has been kept of the classes of students from schools and colleges and professional schools who have visited the school for the purpose of receiving instruction concerning the feeble-minded, but such groups visit the school for this purpose nearly every week, on an average. These groups consist of from ten to one hundred students. The work is a legitimate part of the work of the staff of the school, and in order to accommodate these classes we are obliged to use the assembly hall or the schoolrooms. There is great need of a large lecture room especially arranged for this much-needed educational work, which is of so much importance to these future citizens, teachers, physicians, lawyers, legislators or public officials.

This report may well be closed with the following extract from a recent article by the writer: —

There is no panacea for feeble-mindedness. There will always be mentally defective persons in the population of every State and country. All of our experience in dealing with the feeble-minded indicates that if we are adequately to manage the individual defective we must recognize his condition while he is a child, and protect him from evil influences, train and educate him according to his capacity, make him industrially

efficient, teach him to acquire correct habits of living, and, when he has reached adult life, continue to give him the friendly help and guidance he needs. These advantages should be accessible to every feeble-minded person in the State. Most important of all, so far as possible, the hereditary class of defectives must not be allowed to perpetuate their decadent stock. The program for meeting the needs of these highly varied and heterogeneous groups must be as flexible and complex as the problem itself. It will be modified and developed as our knowledge and experience increases.

To sum up, the program now possible includes the mental examination of backward school children; the mental clinic; the traveling clinic; the special class; directed training of individual defectives in country schools; instruction of parents of defective children; after-care of special-class pupils; special training of teachers in normal schools; census and registration of the feeble-minded; extra-institutional supervision of all uncared-for defectives in the community; selection of the defectives who need segregation for institutional care; increased institutional facilities; parole for suitable institutionally trained adult defectives; permanent segregation for those who need segregation; mental examinations of persons accused of crime and of all inmates of penal institutions; and long-continued segregation of defective delinquents in special institutions.

WALTER E. FERNALD, M.D.,
Superintendent.

REPORT OF THE TREASURER OF THE CORPORATION.

MASSACHUSETTS SCHOOL FOR THE FEEBLE-MINDED IN ACCOUNT WITH
FREDERICK H. NASH, TREASURER OF THE CORPORATION FUNDS, FOR
THE YEAR ENDING NOV. 30, 1920.

Receipts.

Balance on hand Nov. 30, 1919,	\$1,220 67
Income from invested funds,	2,690 17
	<hr/>
	\$3,910 84

Payments.

Auditor,	\$25 00
Rent of safe,	10 00
Clerical services,	591 46
Automobile liability insurance,	45 00
Printing annual report,	108 75
Engraving plates of brains,	289 00
Clapp Anderson Company, appliances,	984 00
Miscellaneous expense,	11 44
Bonds, Nebraska Power 1st 5s, June, 1949, at 85, interest two months, six days,	859 17
	<hr/>
	\$2,923 82
Balance on hand Nov. 30, 1920,	987 02
	<hr/>
	\$3,910 84

Invested Funds, Nov. 30, 1920.

Bonds, Boston & Maine 4s,	\$2,000 00
Bonds, Illinois Central 4s,	6,000 00
Bonds, Nashua Street Railway 4s,	5,000 00
Bonds, Chicago, Burlington & Quincy 4s, Illinois Division,	4,000 00
Bonds, Baltimore & Ohio 3½s,	10,000 00
Bonds, Union Pacific 4s,	4,000 00
Bonds, Chicago, Burlington & Quincy 4s, general mortgage,	2,000 00
Bonds, American Telephone and Telegraph Company 4s, collateral trust,	5,000 00

Bonds, Chicago & Northwestern 4s, general mortgage,	\$2,000 00
Bonds, Puget Sound Power Company 5s,	3,000 00
Bonds, City of Boston 4s, registered,	5,000 00
Bonds, Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul 4½s,	1,000 00
Bonds, Nebraska Power 1st 5s,	1,000 00
Bonds, United States Liberty,	1,000 00
Bonds, United States Liberty,	1,000 00
8 shares State Street Trust Company,	800 00
50 shares Trimountain Trust,	5,000 00
	<hr/>
	\$57,800 00
Cash in Boston Safe Deposit and Trust Company,	987 02
	<hr/>
	\$58,787 02

Respectfully submitted,

FREDERICK H. NASH,

Treasurer.

JAN. 10, 1921.

To the Trustees of the Massachusetts School for the Feeble-minded.

I have audited the books and verified the securities and cash in the hands of the treasurer for the fiscal year ending Nov. 30, 1920.

I inspected the invested funds in his hands and find them correctly listed and in the safe at the Boston Safe Deposit and Trust Company, amounting to \$57,800.

The amount reported by him at the close of business Nov. 30, 1920, — "cash balance on hand, \$987.02," — is correct as per certificate from the Boston Safe Deposit and Trust Company.

Respectfully submitted,

F. E. ORCUTT,

Auditor.

Payments.

To treasury of Commonwealth:—

Institution receipts,	\$18,397 52	
Refunds account of maintenance,	96 86	
	<hr/>	\$18,494 38

Maintenance appropriations:—

Balance November schedule, 1919,	\$23,609 12	
Eleven months' schedules, 1920,	\$484,745 85	
Less returned,	96 86	
	<hr/>	484,648 99
November advances,	36,237 95	
	<hr/>	544,496 06

Special appropriations:—

Approved schedules,		1,133 77
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Balance, Nov. 30, 1920:—

In bank,	\$0 51	
In office,	61 54	
	<hr/>	62 05

Total,		\$564,186 26
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MAINTENANCE.

Balance from previous year, brought forward,	\$42 90
Appropriation, current year (\$59,200 + \$1,627 ¹),	591,827 00

Total,	\$591,869 90
Expenses (as analyzed below, \$550,865.10 + \$1,627 ¹),	552,492 10

Balance reverting to treasury of Commonwealth,	\$39,377 80
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Analysis of Expenses.

Personal services:—

Walter E. Fernald, superintendent,	\$5,050 00	
Medical,	9,866 55	
Administration,	13,521 33	
Kitchen and dining-room service,	11,237 47	
Domestic,	10,438 81	
Ward service (male),	42,708 01	
Ward service (female),	31,990 55	
Industrial and educational department,	15,456 25	
Engineering department,	19,481 67	
Repairs,	13,978 45	
Farm,	11,889 94	
Stable, garage and grounds,	2,118 98	
	<hr/>	\$187,738 01

Religious instruction:—

Catholic,	\$1,200 00	
Hebrew,	240 00	
Protestant,	490 00	
	<hr/>	1,930 00

Amount carried forward,		\$189,668 01
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¹ Paid direct by State treasury to city of Waltham.

Amount brought forward, \$189,668 01

Travel, transportation and office expenses: —

Advertising,	\$673 00	
Postage,	630 82	
Printing and binding,	345 56	
Printing annual report,	91 56	
Stationery and office supplies,	3,001 88	
Telephone and telegraph,	1,355 49	
Travel,	1,204 18	
		<hr/>
		7,302 49

Food: —

Flour,	\$28,296 71	
Cereals, rice, meal, etc.,	7,240 81	
Bread, crackers, etc.,	902 37	
Peas and beans (canned and dried),	1,315 59	
Macaroni and spaghetti,	1,130 84	
Potatoes,	970 57	
Meat,	39,055 12	
Fish (fresh, cured and canned),	5,746 96	
Butter,	6,569 73	
Butterine, etc.,	11,151 86	
Cheese,	3,166 11	
Coffee,	672 57	
Coffee substitutes,	556 92	
Tea,	889 84	
Cocoa,	201 80	
Milk (condensed, evaporated, etc.),	1,625 53	
Eggs (fresh),	11,116 50	
Sugar (cane),	8,106 11	
Fruit (fresh),	1,632 25	
Fruit (dried and preserved),	3,531 11	
Lard and substitutes,	483 45	
Molasses and syrups,	2,056 43	
Vegetables (fresh),	1,784 74	
Vegetables (canned and dried),	220 48	
Seasonings and condiments,	1,370 28	
Yeast, baking powder, etc.,	859 62	
Sundry foods,	800 28	
Freight,	301 90	
		<hr/>
		141,756 48

Clothing and materials: —

Boots, shoes and rubbers,	\$10,359 11	
Clothing (outer),	3,072 55	
Clothing (under),	2,828 57	
Dry goods for clothing,	15,671 91	
Hats and caps,	54 75	
Leather and shoe findings,	1,467 43	
Machinery for manufacturing,	775 14	
Socks and smallwares,	3,904 40	
		<hr/>
		38,133 86

Furnishings and household supplies: —

Beds, bedding, etc.,	\$13,260 27	
Carpets, rugs, etc.,	894 53	
		<hr/>
<i>Amounts carried forward,</i>	\$14,154 80	\$376,860 84

Amounts brought forward, \$14,154 80 \$376,860 84

Furnishings and household supplies — *Con.*

Crockery, glassware, cutlery, etc.,	1,729 74	
Dry goods and smallwares,	979 43	
Electric lamps,	1,130 39	
Fire hose and extinguishers,	82 93	
Furniture, upholstery, etc.,	1,206 02	
Kitchen and household wares,	5,884 60	
Laundry supplies and materials,	7,347 11	
Lavatory supplies and disinfectants,	778 78	
Machinery for manufacturing,	71 64	
Table linen, paper napkins, towels, etc.,	2,508 49	
		35,873 93

Medical and general care: —

Books, periodicals, etc.,	\$597 43	
Entertainments, games, etc.,	1,724 98	
Funeral expenses,	90 00	
Gratuities,	187 90	
Ice and refrigeration,	1,571 48	
Laboratory supplies and apparatus,	1,121 85	
Manual training supplies,	115 95	
Medicines (supplies and apparatus),	1,839 06	
Medical attendance (extra),	517 31	
Return of runaways,	142 31	
School books and supplies,	401 28	
Tobacco, pipes, matches,	4 30	
Water,	4,939 89	
Recreation apparatus,	376 32	
		13,630 06

Heat, light and power: —

Coal (bituminous),	\$4,282 98	
Freight and cartage,	13,214 59	
Coal (screenings),	2,987 48	
Freight and cartage,	6,148 85	
Coal (anthracite),	3,088 45	
Freight and cartage,	1,253 33	
Oil,	486 14	
Operating supplies for boilers and engines,	214 04	
Sundries,	20 69	
		31,696 55

Farm: —

Bedding materials,	\$446 50	
Blacksmithing and supplies,	523 79	
Carriages, wagons and repairs,	1,374 80	
Dairy equipment and supplies,	957 72	
Fencing materials,	176 82	
Fertilizers,	3,591 49	
Grain, etc.,	17,671 94	
Hay,	11,854 58	
Harnesses and repairs,	867 06	
Cows,	6,528 83	
Other live stock,	601 95	
Labor (not on pay roll),	9 00	

Amounts carried forward, \$44,604 48 \$458,061 38

Amounts brought forward, \$44,604 48 \$458,061 38

Farm — *Con.*

Rent,	182 46	
Spraying materials,	243 69	
Stable and barn supplies,	184 80	
Tools, implements, machines, etc.,	5,574 03	
Trees, vines, seeds, etc.,	2,828 31	
Veterinary services, supplies, etc.,	204 25	
Lime,	19 57	
	<hr/>	53,841 59

Garage, stable and grounds: —

Motor vehicles,	\$5,337 63	
Automobile repairs and supplies,	2,489 39	
Bedding and materials,	9 00	
Blacksmithing and supplies,	96 32	
Carriages, wagons and repairs,	86 12	
Grain,	683 27	
Hay,	641 60	
Harnesses and repairs,	115 53	
Labor (not on pay roll),	252 45	
Spraying materials,	970 04	
Stable supplies,	7 00	
Tools, implements, machines, etc.,	277 03	
Trees, vines, seeds, etc.,	106 47	
	<hr/>	11,071 85

Repairs, ordinary: —

Brick,	\$498 93	
Cement, lime, crushed stone, etc.,	524 20	
Electrical work and supplies,	2,080 04	
Hardware, iron, steel, etc.,	2,112 66	
Labor (not on pay roll),	3,375 61	
Lumber, etc. (including finished products),	1,956 49	
Paint, oil, glass, etc.,	3,686 39	
Plumbing and supplies,	1,494 95	
Roofing and materials,	920 33	
Steam fittings and supplies,	1,538 26	
Tents, awnings, etc.,	252 15	
Tools, machines, etc.,	1,001 47	
Boilers, repairs,	2,492 92	
Dynamos, repairs,	105 70	
Engines, repairs,	350 18	
	<hr/>	22,390 28

Repairs and renewals: —

Mangle,	\$4,814 00	
Clothes presses,	686 00	
	<hr/>	5,500 00

\$550,865 10

Sewage (paid direct by State treasury),	1,627 00
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Total expenses for maintenance,	\$552,492 10
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SPECIAL APPROPRIATIONS.

Balance Dec. 1, 1919,	\$25,334 00
Appropriations for current year,	5,000 00
	<hr/>
Total,	\$30,334 00
Expended during the year,	\$1,133 77
Reverting to treasury of Commonwealth,	9 28
	<hr/>
	1,143 05
	<hr/>
Balance Nov. 30, 1920, carried to next year,	\$29,190 95

RESOURCES AND LIABILITIES.

Resources.

Cash on hand,	\$62 05
November cash vouchers (paid from advance money), account of maintenance,	36,237 95
	<hr/>
	\$36,300 00
Due from treasury of Commonwealth from available appropriation account of November, 1920, schedule,	29,916 11
	<hr/>
	\$66,216 11

Liabilities.

Schedule of November bills,	\$66,216 11
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PER CAPITA.

During the year the average number of inmates has been 1,570.64.
 Total cost for maintenance, \$552,492.10.
 Equal to a weekly per capita cost of \$6.7646.
 Receipt from sales, \$5,502.75.
 Equal to a weekly per capita of \$0.0673.
 All other institution receipts, \$12,894.77.
 Equal to a weekly per capita of \$0.1578.

Respectfully submitted,

EMILY E. GUILD,
Chief Clerk and Treasurer.

Examined and found correct as compared with the records in the office of the
 Auditor of the Commonwealth.

ALONZO B. COOK,
Auditor.

VALUATION.

Nov. 30, 1920.

REAL ESTATE.

Land (1,992 acres),	\$52,150 00
Buildings,	841,004 57
	<hr/>
	\$893,154 57

PERSONAL PROPERTY.

Travel,	\$5,155 96
Food,	17,320 15
Clothing,	18,071 75
Furnishings,	86,342 52
Medical and general care,	15,169 51
Heat, light and power,	5,658 06
Farm,	61,255 29
Grounds,	53 20
Repairs,	10,805 05
	<hr/>
	\$219,831 49

SUMMARY.

Real estate,	\$893,154 57
Personal property,	219,831 49
	<hr/>
	\$1,112,986 06

